GCSE Business Paper 1 Personalised Learning Checklist

Use the PLC below to help you plan your revision and focus on the topics you feel you need to work ok. For each topic, there is a revision page for the Pearson revision guide and a QR code to the BBC bitesize website. You can also click on the QR code to take you to the website.

Topic 1: Business Basics

| Topic | © | @ | 8 | Revised? | Revision Guide Page | BBC Bitesize QR Code |
|---|---|----------|---|----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| What business aims and business objectives are | | | | | 15 | |
| Business aims and objectives when starting up: • financial aims and objectives: survival, profit, sales, market share, financial security • non-financial aims and objectives: social objectives, personal satisfaction, challenge, independence and control. | | | | | 15 | |
| Why aims and objectives differ between businesses | | | | | 16 | |
| Definition and calculation of: | | | | | | |
| revenue fixed and variable costs total costs profit and loss interest | | | | | 17-19 | |
| The role of business enterprise and the purpose | | | | | | |
| of business | | | | | | |
| activity: to produce goods or services to meet customer needs to add value: convenience, branding, quality, design, unique selling points | | | | | 3-4 | |
| The role of entrepreneurship | | | | | | |
| an entrepreneur: organises resources, makes business decisions, takes risks. | | | | | 5 | |
| What the marketing mix is and the importance of each element: • price, product, promotion, place | | | | | 29 | |
| How the elements of the marketing mix work | | | | | | _ |
| balancing the marketing mix based on the competitive environment the impact of changing consumer needs on the marketing mix the impact of technology on the marketing mix: e-commerce, digital communication | | | | | 30 | |

Topic 2: Understanding Customers

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|---|---------|-----|---|----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Why new business ideas come about: | | | | | 1 | 回放 (計画 |
| How new business ideas come about: original ideas adapting existing products, services or ideas | | | | | 1 | |
| Identifying and understanding customer needs: what customer needs are: price, quality, choice, convenience the importance of identifying and understanding customers: generating sales, business survival | | | | | 6-7 | 回作 法国 7惠 年 10 |
| How businesses use market segmentation to target customers: • identifying market segments: location, demographics, lifestyle, income, age • market mapping to identify a gap in the market and the competition | | | | | 11-12 | |
| The purpose of market research: | | | | | 8 | |
| Methods of market research – primary and secondary: • primary research: survey, questionnaire, focus group, observation • secondary research: internet, market reports, government reports | | | | | 9 | |
| The use of data in market research: qualitative and quantitative data the role of social media in collecting market research data the importance of the reliability of market research data | | | | | 10 | |
| Understanding the competitive environment: strengths and weaknesses of competitors based on: price, quality, location, product range and customer service the impact of competition on business decision making | | | | | 13-14 | |

Topic 3: Running the Business

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|--|---|----------|---|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Role and importance of business plans: to identify: the business idea; business aims and objectives; target market (market research); forecast revenue, cost and profit; cash-flow forecast; sources of finance; location; marketing mix the purpose and importance of a business plan in minimising risk and obtaining finance. | | | | | 31-32 | |
| Importance of cash to a business: to pay suppliers, overheads and employees to prevent business failure (insolvency) the difference between cash and profit | | | | | 22 | 回旅游回 |
| Calculation of cash flow forecasts: | | | | | 21 | |
| Interpretation of break even diagrams: the impact of changes in revenue and costs break even level of output margin of safety profit and loss. | | | | | 20 | |
| Sources of finance for a business: short-term sources: overdraft and trade credit long-term sources: personal savings, venture capital, share capital, loans, retained profit and crowd funding | | | | | 23-24 | |
| Limited and unlimited liability: concept of limited and unlimited liability the implications for the business owner(s) of limited and unlimited liability | | | | | 25 | |
| Type of business ownership: sole trader, partnership, private limited company the advantages and disadvantages of each type of business ownership. | | | | | 26 | |
| Franchisingthe advantages and disadvantages of franchising | | | | | 27 | |
| Factors affecting business location: proximity to: market, labour, materials and competitors nature of the business activity the impact of the internet on location decisions: e-commerce and/or fixed premises | | | | | 28 | |

Topic 4: External Influences

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|--|----------|---|---|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Who business stakeholders are and their different objectives: • shareholders (owners), employees, customers, managers, suppliers, local community, pressure groups, the government | | | | | 33 | |
| How stakeholders are affected by and impact on business: how stakeholders are affected by business activity how stakeholders impact business activity possible conflicts between stakeholder groups. | | | | | 33-34 | |
| Different technology used by business: | | | | | 35 | |
| How technology influences business activity in terms of: • sales • costs • marketing mix | | | | | 35 | |
| Purpose and impact of legislation on a business: • principles of consumer law: quality and consumer rights • principles of employment law: recruitment, pay, discrimination and health and safety • cost • consequences of meeting and not meeting these obligations | | | | | 36-37 | |
| The impact of the economic climate: | | | | | 38-41 | |
| Importance of external influences: • responses by a business to changes in technology, legislation, and economic climate | | | | | 42 | |